The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,909. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
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Monthly Occurrences each..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learnt on application at the Office, 32, Medows Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DIAS.—On September 20th, at the European General Hospital, spinal injury, Simon Dias, Assistant Shunting Master G. I. P. Railway, aged 25 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

QUEART.—At Calcutta, on the 18th September, the wife of A. A. Queart, Esq., of Bhaugulpore, of a son.

DEATH.

GIMESON.—At 19, Weston's Lane, Calcutta, on the 18th September, Henry Adolphus, second son of Mr. Francis George Gimeson, aged 19 years and 2 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON.—At Bowmpilly, Secunderabad on the 17th September, the wife of Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 3rd October. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducements offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

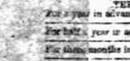
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Viagoria, Cargados, Carajos, Tuticorin, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Calicut, Mangalore, Colombo, Nagapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.



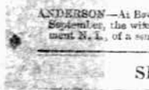
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay ...			6	Cochin ... Dep.	8	8
Harbor Light ...	10	20	10	Beypore ... "	2	9
Calicut ...	2	11	8	Calicut ... "	9	19
Cannanore ...	12	22		Tellicherry ... "	10	20
Tellicherry ...	2	12	8	Cannanore ... "	12	22
Mangalore ...	11	21		Mangalore ... "	11	21
Cowpatah ...	12	22	9	Cowpatah ... "	12	22
Beypore ...	11	21		Calicut ... "	11	21
Cochin ...	12	22	8	Harbor Light ... "	12	22
Bombay ... (Arr.)	14	24		Bombay ... (Arr.)	14	24

FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

RETURN FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.



ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SUEAT. EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY. EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay ... Dep.			6	Bhownuggur ... Dep.	Monday	12
Sihore ... "	Saturday	...	7	Gogo ... "		5
Bhownuggur ... Arr.			10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	10

For Passage rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 3rd October.

For freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Agents opposite to Ramkhana's Godown, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

FOR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH PROXIMO.)

THE fine A 1 Ship CALCUTTA, 1500 Tons register, carries about 40 Tons of Cargo, and will sail as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Calcutta*.

Bombay, 9th September 1864.

FOR MOULMEIN.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO,

(Unless sufficient inducement offers.)

THE superior A 1 Ship MARIA

Tons register, Captain FENLON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Maria*.

Bombay, 9th September 1864.

FOR *Moulmein*, Captain MARLEY having Cargo, Consignees are requested to send on Godown by Monday, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be responsible for any Package after he has left the Ship's tackle.

For Freight or Passage apply to NASMYTH & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

THE BRIKE DI WALLS SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બ્રીકબ્રાક વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ બ્રિક્ બાક વેલ્સ શિપીંગ કંપની (લિમિટેડ્)

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Comwijah*, Captain MARLEY, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees concerned.

Captain MARLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Bills of Lading must be accompanied with Bills of Lading to be signed by the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Wanted a SECRETARY to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) He will be required to devote his time exclusively to the duties of Coorla. A liberal salary will be given. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and sent before the 5th of October next.

H. SPENCER, Secretary, *pro tem.*

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COKE.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 Tons of Brancepeth, Durham, Northumberland or Darlington Coke, in every respect suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 2,500 tons per month, commencing from the 1st March 1865.

Persons tendering must specify the particular description or descriptions of Coke they intend to supply, and a separate price must be quoted for each.

Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders, sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke," must be lodged at this Office before 12 o'clock (noon) on TUESDAY, the 11th October next.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 22nd Sept. 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANDERSEN, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartly Steam Coal, to be delivered, weighed, and stocked at the premises of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. BROOKS, Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, in No. 19, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marbel Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table to be had.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and hard, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronze in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]'s, Boys' and Girls' best London-[illegible] ves.

[illegible]RDASHERY.

[illegible]ing for Ladies and Gentlemen, [illegible]entlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk [illegible] also the Materials for making [illegible]

[illegible]RAPHY.—The undersigned have just [illegible]d a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyer, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock of Photographic

Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—

Sizes 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7½ by 7½, and 5 by 4.

Dallmeyer's No. 1 Triplets.

Do. No. 1 Landscape Lense.

Ross's No. 3 Actinor Triplet.

Ross's No. 4 Do.

Ross's No. 2 Portrait Lense.

For Pictures 8½ by 6½.

Pontings add Blanchard's Collodion.

Nitrate of Silver recrystallized pure.

Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.

Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit and other Photographs.

C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogallic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c. Albums (De la Rue's) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from imperfect digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS :

Bombay ... } TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ... } ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ... } PURSELL and HUGHES.
Aden ... } BUDGET.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain vanishing, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was granted solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and induces tranquil refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials of Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WALLIS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most fully satisfied with the results."

Dr. Wilson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RUST, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramp in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, on its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose usually sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possess great power, more than any other drug are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—Still cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma and cholera. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta, SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co,
Agents for Madras—C. M. BYRAPAH.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

20th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,

R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Madras, 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls outstanding on and after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

[illegible] AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP [illegible]PANY (LIMITED.)

ધી [illegible] એન્ડ બેંગાલ સ્ટીમશીપ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 22nd August, a dividend will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 30th October next.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 30th October inclusive.

By order,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Forbes Street, 29th September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to Calcutta, at about thirty tons of Anandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other documents connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq. (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Scrimgeour, Esq. (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Canajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Bard & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to that Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Comprador system (so far as money is concerned) will also enable Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which China certainly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Directors, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there to render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares in Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows :—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.

Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WEBBER,
Manager.

Monday, 26th June 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 30th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The First General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Hotel Company will be held at the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, 30th September 1864, at 1 P. M.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired. Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undermentioned rates :—

1st Class Passengers ..... £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } ..... " 1 5s.
Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.
Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rate.
Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amounts of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers ..... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. ..... 50 "
Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers between Suez and Alexandria remains unaltered.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons or depots near the Cotton Fields, to press wholly or partially into bales the cotton for Despatch by the next railway station, and there will be impressed upon each bale a *stamp*, showing in what part of the country it had been pressed.

Large sums have been recently expended by the Government of the different presidencies on cotton roads leading from the railway stations into the great Cotton Fields, and others are in course of construction; while a greatly increased breadth of land has been prepared for Cotton cultivation. In the Central provinces alone the area under cultivation has increased from 439,465 acres in 1862-3, to 579,775 acres in 1863-4. (*vide Times of India*, 16th May) so that the present time is peculiarly favourable for commencing this Company's operations.

It is the intention of this Company to combine its operations at first to the pressing by Hydraulic Machinery, of the cotton. Bales thus prepared would be protected from loss and damage, whether forwarded by railway, or in the ordinary manner.

Under the Patent the machinery is available for pressing other substances than Cotton; also for driving Cotton Gins, expressing Oils from Seeds, &c., so that the Company may utilize the Machinery for these objects as it may desirable.

The Press Companies of Bombay and Colaba have for years distributed in dividends and bonuses from 30 per cent. per annum, (*vide Appendix*) and have been profitable as this business has proved in Bombay, by better results; but even at reduced rates the large extension into the interior will undoubtedly be attended with success, and enable the Company to pay large contingencies, and enable the Company to pay large dends.

The Directors have therefore determined to proceed vigorously with this undertaking, as calculated to realize fully from press packing are ample to cover very fits in the fullest degree the expectations they have formed for its success.

Arrangements have been made with the Patentee for the Patent rights on terms advantageous to the Company, his remuneration being dependent on the success of the undertaking.

The Patent, with Drawings, Plans, and Models, have been examined and approved by competent Engineers, whose reports may be seen at the Temporary Office of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Forms of Applications for Shares which may be obtained at the Offices of the Solicitors, Brokers, or of the Secretary at the Office of the Company, must be accompanied with a deposit or receipt for £1 per Share. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs....., being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the Company; and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any) as may be required by the Directors, on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to enter my name on the Register of Members for the Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Usual Signature

Name in full

Address in full

Date

Forms of Applications for Shares for the Company can be had at the Office of the undersigned, who have been appointed Agents and Attorneys for the Company.

J. P. CORNFORD,

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1864.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza del Ballo in Maschera, per Soprano..... Miss *Puvarri*.
" 2.—Romanza Foscari, per Baritono...Sigr. *Orsi*.
" 3.—Duetto Elisir d' Amore, per Sop. e Buffo .....Miss *Bosetti* & Sigr. *Papini*.
" 4.—Cavatina Bravo, per Basso.....Sigr. *Fiorani*.
" 5.—Terzetto Italiana in Algeri, p. Tenore Basso e Buffo Sigr. *Bosetti e Papini*.

PARTE SECONDA.

No. 1.—Aria Mantello, per Buffo.....Sigr. *Papini*.
" 2.—Duetto Lucia, per Sop. e. Baritono.....Miss *Puevari*.
" 3.—Romanza Guiramento, per Soo.....Miss *Bosetti*.
" 4.—Duetto Masnadieri, per Soprano. Tenore...Miss *Bosetti* e Sigr. *Bo*
" 5.—Terzetto Ernani, per Sop. Tenore e Basso...Miss *Puerari*, e *Bosetti, e Fiorani*.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 8
Unreserved do. ..... " 5

Tickets to be had at HEBBERT & Co.'s Rampart Row.

THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

(PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.)

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 18[illegible] with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £100,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 5,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION, £1 PER SHARE.
£1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

Calls £2 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Months.

Directors.

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde Jaunb and Delhi Railway Company, Chairman.
LEWIS BALFOUR, Esq., (Messrs. Bal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration. AMIJEE NEB, BELL & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the communication of Government with the Firewood Depot at Worli, Bunder, Bombay, ceased on the 1st September 1864.
STEWART ST. J. GORDON,
Collector of Town.

NOTICE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Chamber will be held THIS DAY, at noon. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
H. BROOKS, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

NOTICE RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—The Statement of General Average and Salvage, having been received from England, now lies for inspection at the Office of the undersigned. Consignees of Cargo are requested to pay the amount without delay, and obtain Delivery Orders for their Goods. It is requested that Receipts granted for the original deposit of 10 per cent. may be presented at the time of payment of balance.
29th September 1864. STEWART, LATHAM & Co.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Merchandize per *Meissenger*, Captain MARSH, from Liverpool; viz. P. B.—1 Case containing a Carriage.
T. H. & Co.—80 Casks of Cement.
The latter have been landed at the Custom House Bunder on account and at the risk of the concerned.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
29th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.
All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore up to 1 o'clock of the 5th October 1864, for the purchase of about five lacs lbs. of good Dry Grass deliverable at Sholapore in lots of not less than 50,000 lbs.
Full particulars may be learnt by intending purchasers residing at Bombay on application at the Office of the undersigned, by whom Forms of Tender will be supplied.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhiwndi Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 7th October, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, to be submitted for confirmation.
I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
II. That Messrs. R. MCILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LOGNAY, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 29th September 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. PELL AND SON beg to intimate to the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c., &c.
To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Preacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Pell and Son can add a long residence in the country; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and a multifarious acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.
At an early date, Messrs. R. Pell and Son will advertise the arrival of their Consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c.; Cilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.
East Street, Poona, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that OWOOBAEE, Widow and Executrix of the late GUNPUTRAO MAHADEW NAIKBADEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to CHINTOBA BHASKEE, Esq., also of the same place, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of cultivated Ground or Oart, with all the Buildings, Outhouses, Wells, and Shards standing thereon, situated at Girgaum on the Branch Candy or Girgaum Back Road, standing in the name of the said Gunpatrao Mahadew Naique Josey, deceased, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 813, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 163, 164, 165, and 166 respectively admeasuring 5,000 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by the Oart of Balla Muccound Naikpe and Wassoodeo Hurmond Naique, on the West by the Oart of Sudoba Khatrive, on the South by the Girgaum Back Road, and on the North by the property of Sets Muegaldass Nathoobhoy. All persons having any claim, either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, against the said Property so contracted to be sold as aforesaid, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, at No. 2, Hummum Street, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the purchase will be completed without any claims.—Bombay, dated this 29th day of September 1864.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th October 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M. A packet for letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the following morning. An American Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR.—SEPT.-OCT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday 1st ... 3h. 31m. A. M.
First Quarter, Saturday 8th ... 9h. 30m. A. M.
Full Moon, Sunday 16th ... 3h. 30m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Sunday 23rd ... 8h. 29m. A. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th ... 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Days of the Month.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water at Bombay Harbour. Even.
Th.	29	St. Michael, C. B.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	30	Archangels.	5 52	6 0	11 39	11 59
Sat.	1	21st Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 59	0 17	0 37
Sun.	2	3 Duyker sk at 3h. 37m. A.	5 53	5 58	0 47	1 7
Mon.	3	Twilight ends at 6h. 38m.	5 54	5 57	1 11	1 31
Tues.	4	Venus rises at 7h. 21m. A.	5 55	5 56	1 32	1 52
Wed.	5	Faith V. and M.	5 55	5 55	0 26	0 41
Thur.	6		5 56	5 54	0 41	0 56
Fri.	7		5 57	5 53	0 57	1 12
Sat.	8		5 58	5 52	1 12	1 27

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—We have your letter and regret the mistake[illegible] that appeared in your communication [illegible] mail [illegible]

GUSTAVUS [illegible] typographical [illegible] arising from press [illegible] cation of yesterday's [illegible] and the despatch of our Overland Summa[illegible]

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KEELUNG	Sept. 23
AGRA	Sept. 17	LAHORE	Sept. 21
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 22	LONDON	Sept. 5
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 24	MAURITIUS	June 6
AKYAB	Sept. 11	MADRAS	Sept. 17
BANKOK	Sept. 23	MALTA	Aug. 1
CALCUTTA	Sept. 22	MERGUI	Sept. 17
CAPE	Aug. 31	OOTACAMUND	Sept. 17
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Sept. 17	PENANG	Sept. 23
DELHI	Sept. 17	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

We publish in another column the very important intelligence that not only has the Persian Gulf Submarine Cable been thoroughly repaired and put once more in working order, but the land line from Bushire, by Shiraz and Ispahan, to Teheran is now completed, and Bombay is placed in direct telegraphic communication with the capital of Persia—the first message, from Major Champion to the Governor of Bombay, which was only despatched from Teheran on Tuesday afternoon, having reached Dapoorie on Wednesday morning. This of itself is a splendid achievement, and Major Champion promises that the line by this circuitous route (which has the advantage of banking the dangerous Arab country at the head of the Gulf) will be extended from Teheran to Bagdad within another fortnight. He does not, however, hold out any hope that communication between London and Bombay will then be uninterrupted; on the contrary, he intimates the probability of further delays in consequence of the boundary dispute between the Persian and Turkish Governments which has been for years the most troublesome impediment to the progress of every civilizing work, and which will probably remain unsettled till either the Turkish or the Persian Empire is dissolved, and the Mesopotamian provinces fall into the hands of some energetic European power able to develope and turn to advantage their magnificent natural capabilities. We are glad to see that renewed attempts have recently been made in England by gentlemen of Indian experience to awaken the English people to a sense of the necessity that exists for the construction not only of a Telegraphic line but of [illegible] Asiatic provinces [illegible] of the late [illegible] interest [illegible] sidizing [illegible] pany, and, [illegible] structiveness of the [illegible] of annexing the Arab te[illegible] the railway and telegraph [illegible] dominions of the British Crown. [illegible] to the lly believe that the latter course would be sincere- justifiable, and that, if it be not adopted quite can never be any security for the main there of lines of communication connecting [illegible]enance with her Eastern Empire. Such an arrangement would deliver the Arabs from a hated [illegible]exation and every traveller in those countries [illegible]ldom; out in asserting that the people would [illegible]ars us gratoful for a change, which would [illegible]e most for Turkish oppression the just and [illegible]estitute [illegible]ernment of the English. As Captain [illegible] go- says, the very name of Englishman is a p[illegible] Selby to the friendship and respect of those [illegible]s Arabs who have only scorn and detestat[illegible] wild express for their Turkish rulers. To them [illegible] English character, worthily maintained and [illegible] been by the representatives of our [illegible]e it has amongst them, has an irresistible [illegible]untry tion. An Englishman means to them [illegible] who is powerful without ceasing [illegible] one just, whom no temptation is strong enough to cause to break his plighted word [illegible]ough to become the tyrant instead of the [illegible]d of tor of the poor and weak, and who [illegible]roves ever he goes is the herald of a reign of [illegible]here and enterprize which converts barren [illegible]desolation into blooming fields and creates a [illegible]ourishing trade and a thriving population where [illegible]ishing was naught but poverty and discontent. [illegible]efore Englishman may travel unarmed from one [illegible] An to the other of Arab territory in which the [illegible] end the nominal lord of the soil, would not da[illegible] Turk, show his face; and such is the confidence [illegible] people in the beneficence of the English p[illegible] that, once released from the baneful influen[illegible] the Pashas and their idle and grasping sub[illegible] matter what their rank or title, as commission[illegible]d officers. God forbid that they should ever [illegible]ear the cloth, or carry the colors of a Regiment [illegible]omposed of men from Great Britain. Absurd as [illegible]e assertion may appear the *Times of India* [illegible]tually seems to think the chief obstacle to [illegible]ercome, would be the difficulty of persuading [illegible]e young Nathorewallah to *humiliate* himself so [illegible] as to place himself on 'perfect terms of [illegible]uality' with his brother officers that would be! [illegible]s the British army come to *that*? Hitherto [illegible]nvitation to enter the mess-room of any one [illegible]er Majesty's Regiments, has been considered [illegible]onor not unworthy the acceptance of men [illegible]little below those wearing the crowns of lead[illegible]nations. The sons of her Most Gracious Ma[illegible] Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ire[illegible] Ruler of a Kingdom on which the sun of [illegible]en never sets, Defender of the Faith, &c., [illegible]publicly avow the honor conferred on them [illegible]olding commissions in the British army; [illegible]e petty son of a petty native chief of India [illegible]e humiliated! The writer of the article [illegible]ch we allude does not, it is clear, know [illegible] officers; at least that is the most charit[illegible]nstruction we can put on his erroneous

If we seek further information of the 'profect of giving commissions to natives, [illegible]Rajahs or Ryots, he would derive it by [illegible]g down to the nearest barracks and ques[illegible] the men. They will possibly express [illegible]inions more freely than we have done."

Central India Times:—"The approaching [illegible]om the service of one hundred and [illegible]me-expired men of the 1st Royals now [illegible]ee, will be apt to afford a lively illus[illegible] the penny-wise policy which no amount [illegible]r seems able to explode. We are in[illegible] excellent authority that even more [illegible] number of soldiers will certainly pro[illegible]ngland from Kamptee this marching [illegible]et no extraordinary efforts have been [illegible]ems beyond the usual offered, to in[illegible]en to re-engage. How happened it that [illegible] when the brutalising punishment of [illegible]d to be inflicted for military offences [illegible]uilprits are now only mildly reproved, [illegible]re was no such thing known as "the [illegible] the soldier"—no libraries; no Insti[illegible] the pay was irregular, and the [illegible] officer often in league with the [illegible]llage the Governmen[illegible]s, and defraud [illegible]ess private[illegible]s Commissariat a [illegible]—when the soldier's fare was vile, [illegible] meat being of the cheapest, coars[illegible]fore worst, description—when the [illegible]sted of furbished-up old rags—the [illegible]palaces being [illegible] as that in the days when an iron tyranny of [illegible]scipline had ground British soldiers into [illegible]tomatic machines, there was infinitely more [illegible]ntentment *then* in the army than there is [illegible] the present time? Croakers there have [illegible]en, no doubt; for soldiers, no less than [illegible]rmers, are given to grumbling. Never, however, was known such general dissatisfaction [illegible] that which now sends forth a querulous mur[illegible]ur from the ranks of our 'uniformed obstruc[illegible]ves.' It may be that more men of superior [illegible]ducation enlist now than formerly, and that [illegible]oldiering is disliked by them on account of its [illegible]nprofitableness as compared with other avocations. But, be the cause what it may, the ominous [illegible]ct that a feeling of disgust for the service *does* [illegible]rvade the army, can be no longer blinked. [illegible]e other day, at Calcutta, a Color Serjeant [illegible] one of H.M.'s European Regiments deserted, [illegible]d joined the city police. No defalcation was [illegible]nd in his accounts, nor had he made a haul. [illegible] merely grew tired of his life as a soldier, [illegible] became a town constable for a change. It [illegible]ld not, perhaps, be very easy to reach the [illegible] of bitterness which is "springing up in uni[illegible]al discontent in the army, and apparently [illegible]endering in the military mind a morbid [illegible]ed on the service—the root of the evil it may [illegible]ard to come at, and perhaps still more dif[illegible]t to suggest a remedy for it when detected. [illegible]thing, however, is certain—every expedient [illegible]ld now be resorted to in order to induce [illegible]plined and acclimated time-expired soldiers [illegible]ake on' again."

THE *Englishman*:—"We hear that the Hindoo [illegible]stanee who advises Toungsoo Penlow in Bhootan [illegible]gives himself out as a grandson of the old Lion [illegible] of the Punjab, Ranjeet Singh. He calls himself [illegible]Nundram Singh, son of Uttaram, son of Ranjeet [illegible]Singh. The Bhooteas have appointed him General. It was he who tried to bribe the escort with [illegible]Mr. Eden to desert."

THE same:—"From Cawnpore we hear that [illegible] detachments of the 14th Cavalry were passing [illegible]down by rail daily *en route* for the Bhootan [illegible]Frontier, after them the 12th or Kelat-i-Ghilzies [illegible]start for Calcutta to go on to the Assam Frontier. [illegible]They were in the Relief for Lullutpore, in the [illegible]Saugor territories, and they will find themselves [illegible]in Assam. There is no certainty in Reliefs!"

THE same:—"We understand that Holkar is following the fashion of the day, and is improving his capital at Indore. He has dug tanks and raised embankments so as to supply the city with good water. The aqueducts of brick and mortar have been done away with, and iron pipes laid down which were expressly imported. He has also cleared out a People's Park in the city of Indore."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"It is all very well to compare the conduct of the Rajah of Chumba with that of His Highness of Jummoo in the matter of Missions, but the fact is that the circumstances are wholly dissimilar. Chumba is a petty little State presided over by a youth of whom we will merely say that his mental qualities are not resplendent. Nothing is easier than for a pliant youth to give away other people's property and hand over to a self-denying and modest Missionary the finest site in his capital. Of the legality of the grant there are strong doubts, but there are none in regard to the indelicacy of conduct in the recipient. Humility is not to say the least of it the leading feature in the character of some Missionaries. In others the possession of this christian attribute attracts the respect of all and wins deserved success. A Bishop of Missions is much wanted."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"Lieutenants Armstrong and Collins of the Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, were ordered down to Burmah about a week ago, at a day's notice, it is supposed for the purpose of being attached to the expedition about to proceed into Bhootan. Lieutenants Engledue, Urquhart, and Sale, who were away on leave, have been recalled, owing to the departure of the above officers."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph)

[illegible]25TH SEPTEMBER.
[illegible]cent. 9½ premium.
[illegible] £1 16s. nothing doing.
[illegible]terest on loans [illegible]per bundle
Money Market unchanged.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7[illegible]
Number 40 Mule Twist, good second[illegible]
nothing doing.

THE *Englishman*:—"We hear that the Hindoo stanee who advises Toungsoo Penlow in Bhootan gives himself out as a grandson of the old Lion of the Punjab, Ranjeet Singh. He calls himself Nundram Singh, son of Uttaram, son of Ranjeet Singh. The Bhooteas have appointed him General. It was he who tried to bribe the escort with Mr. Eden to desert."

THE same:—"From Cawnpore we hear that detachments of the 14th Cavalry were passing down by rail daily *en route* for the Bhootan Frontier, after them the 12th or Kelat-i-Ghilzies start for Calcutta to go on to the Assam Frontier. They were in the Relief for Lullutpore, in the Saugor territories, and they will find themselves in Assam. There is no certainty in Reliefs!"

THE same:—"We understand that Holkar is following the fashion of the day, and is improving his capital at Indore. He has dug tanks and raised embankments so as to supply the city with good water. The aqueducts of brick and mortar have been done away with, and iron pipes laid down which were expressly imported. He has also cleared out a People's Park in the city of Indore."

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THE same:—"We have received several letters, complaining, with apparent justice, of an order issued by the Government of the Punjab without any consideration, and especially without the notice usual in such cases, to the effect that no coin that has been in any way defaced or clipped will be received as any of the Government treasuries. The order has excited most unmistakeable dissatisfaction throughout the province; and if it emanated from Sir Charles Trevelyan the sooner he directs its being rescinded the better, to judge by the angry feeling of which we hear. It is an order of exactly the same stamp that led to the "Dumpy mutiny." In one large town we could mention, business has been brought to a complete stand-still in consequence."

THE same:—"We rather approve of respectable journals working exclusively in the interest of the native community, being conducted by English gentlemen of education and sound principles; but we cannot too strongly deprecate the notion that, because the conductor of such a journal happens to have imbibed erroneous notions of the correct mode of regenerating India, he should go the entire unclean animal in advocating impossibilities and absurdities in favour of his clients. Recently Journals notorious for what is called nigger proclivities, have gone the length of supporting an application for a Commission in Her Majesty's Army made by a young native, the son of the Rajah of Nathore. Our *Summary* contains an extract from the *Indian Mirror* describing the young gentleman. We are far from wishing to say anything that would hurt the feelings of the young man or his family, but rather than that false views should be created by leading articles on the subject published in the columns of a journal having the standing of the Bombay *Times of India* and the Calcutta *Harkaru*, rather than that the fulsome nonsense which has appeared in various quarters should mislead aspiring native youth, we allude to the subject. We have received several strong protests against the giving of Commissions in H. M.'s army to natives of India, but since we are fully impressed with the belief that the measure will never be entertained by the Government, we withhold publication. We do not deem it possible that a measure fraught with so much evil can be countenanced for a moment. What! advocate the admission into the British army of natives of India in their present state, no matter what their rank or title, as commissioned officers. God forbid that they should ever wear the cloth, or carry the colors of a Regiment composed of men from Great Britain. Absurd as the assertion may appear the *Times of India* actually seems to think the chief obstacle to overcome, would be the difficulty of persuading the young Nathorewallah to *humiliate* himself so far as to place himself on 'perfect terms of equality' with his brother officers that would be! Is the British army come to *that*? Hitherto an invitation to enter the mess-room of any one of her Majesty's Regiments, has been considered an honor not unworthy the acceptance of men of little below those wearing the crowns of leading nations. The sons of her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Ruler of a Kingdom on which the sun of Britain never sets, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., publicly avow the honor conferred on them by holding commissions in the British army; the petty son of a petty native chief of India to be humiliated! The writer of the article which we allude does not, it is clear, know the officers; at least that is the most charitable construction we can put on his erroneous

If we seek further information of the 'project of giving commissions to natives, the Rajahs or Ryots, he would derive it by going down to the nearest barracks and questioning the men. They will possibly express their opinions more freely than we have done."

Central India Times:—"The approaching withdrawal from the service of one hundred and three-expired men of the 1st Royals now at Neemuch, will be apt to afford a lively illustration of the penny-wise policy which no amount of folly seems able to explode. We are in possession of excellent authority that even more than a number of soldiers will certainly prevent England from Kamptee this marching season, even if no extraordinary efforts have been made, or bonuses beyond the usual offered, to induce them to re-engage. How happened it that at the time when the brutalising punishment of flogging used to be inflicted for military offences on delinquents are now only mildly reproved, there was no such thing known as "the canteen of the soldier"—no libraries; no Institutions; the pay was irregular, and the [illegible] officer often in league with the [illegible]llage the Governmen[illegible]s, and defraud [illegible]ess private[illegible]s Commissariat a [illegible]—when the soldier's fare was vile, [illegible] meat being of the cheapest, coars[illegible]fore worst, description—when the [illegible]sted of furbished-up old rags—the [illegible]palaces being [illegible] as that in the days when an iron tyranny of [illegible]scipline had ground British soldiers into [illegible]tomatic machines, there was infinitely more [illegible]ntentment *then* in the army than there is [illegible] the present time? Croakers there have [illegible]en, no doubt; for soldiers, no less than [illegible]rmers, are given to grumbling. Never, however, was known such general dissatisfaction [illegible] that which now sends forth a querulous mur[illegible]ur from the ranks of our 'uniformed obstruc[illegible]ves.' It may be that more men of superior [illegible]ducation enlist now than formerly, and that [illegible]oldiering is disliked by them on account of its [illegible]nprofitableness as compared with other avocations. But, be the cause what it may, the ominous [illegible]ct that a feeling of disgust for the service *does* [illegible]rvade the army, can be no longer blinked. [illegible]e other day, at Calcutta, a Color Serjeant [illegible] one of H.M.'s European Regiments deserted, [illegible]d joined the city police. No defalcation was [illegible]nd in his accounts, nor had he made a haul. [illegible] merely grew tired of his life as a soldier, [illegible] became a town constable for a change. It [illegible]ld not, perhaps, be very easy to reach the [illegible] of bitterness which is "springing up in uni[illegible]al discontent in the army, and apparently [illegible]endering in the military mind a morbid [illegible]ed on the service—the root of the evil it may [illegible]ard to come at, and perhaps still more dif[illegible]t to suggest a remedy for it when detected. [illegible]thing, however, is certain—every expedient [illegible]ld now be resorted to in order to induce [illegible]plined and acclimated time-expired soldiers [illegible]ake on' again."

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH AUGUST.

[illegible]e the splendid days of Louis XIV. the [illegible]ose palace created by him has seen no [illegible]le so brilliant as the wonderful affair of [illegible]turday, got up by the Empress in ho[illegible] of Queen Isabella's husband. Don [illegible]quez di Assises, first cousin of his [illegible] whom, in spite of the abhorrence [illegible]ich she regarded him, Louis Philippe [illegible]d to get the young Queen married by [illegible]her, reached Bordeaux on the 16th and [illegible]gnificently received by the authorities of [illegible]on, and from there escorted to Paris by [illegible]sent by the Emperor, and reached St. [illegible] the 17th; and was received by the Em[illegible]press, and little Prince with great cere[illegible]mony, being on his left, and the Empress, [illegible] witnessing the splendid scene from the [illegible] the Military School. A splendid re[illegible]n was given, that evening, at the [illegible]ra, which was illuminated to its ut[illegible]filled with military, diplomatic, and [illegible]sonages, all a-glow with stars and [illegible]e Empress was dressed in a vapor[illegible]white tulle, with the Imperial man[illegible]e a diadem of diamonds so bright [illegible]dazzle the eyes; the famous "Re[illegible]ost splendid of the Crown diamonds [illegible]laming like a little sun just over [illegible]With the splendid array of toilette [illegible]nd a white veil, like a mist, float[illegible] unrivalled shoulders, she looked [illegible]etherially lovely as she did when [illegible]ble beauty, and still more re[illegible]ce, first enthralled the heart of [illegible]adorer. So beautiful did she [illegible]t, and so splendid was the general [illegible]at no one paid the slightest [illegible]performances, admirable though [illegible] the exception of the King, who [illegible]enchanted with the brilliance of [illegible]s, and the little Prince, who had [illegible]en allowed to assist at such a per[illegible]who, wearing for the first time [illegible]e Golden Fleece, sent him by [illegible], was in the seventh heaven [illegible]d delight, and followed every [illegible]ry, gesture, and music, with [illegible]attention. The Empress, more [illegible]roman, has her good and her bad [illegible]he looks positively plain, almost [illegible]ues, she looks a mixture of Peri[illegible] Syren, making up the strang[illegible]ing, *ensemble* it is possible to [illegible] evening, possibly from the [illegible]ion of her pride and vanity at [illegible]evant sovereign as her equal [illegible]he eyes of an admiring un[illegible]a that she looked wonderfully [illegible]hite skin almost whiter than [illegible] roses on her cheeks (exces[illegible]ther due to nature or to art?) [illegible]ery seemingly scattered over with diamonds and pearls and the dazzling crown above her lovely hair. So perfectly well aware was she, or her admiring husband or both, of the marvellous beauty of her appearance that evening that the great State-carriage—all glass and gilding—in which she went to and from the Opera, was lighted up inside, by some ingenious introduction of lights in the roof, so that her beautiful Majesty was as distinctly visible to all Paris as she passed along, as though in broad daylight. This curious little fact (an innovation never seen before) may serve as an illustration of the Emperor's way of silently appealing to the feelings and sympathies of his capital. In whatever interests him the Parisians must quietly be given their share. Seeing that the Empress was looking unexpectedly and radiantly beautiful, the Imperial carriage is lighted inside, in such a way as to bring her out into splendid relief in order that Paris may look into the carriage, and share the Emperor's admiration of his wife, in regard to whom he is all the more sensitive and exacting, because she is not of royal birth.

Saturday, the last day of the stay of the King, was spent by the Court and its guests at Versailles. After passing the morning in inspecting its wonderful suites of historic rooms, and its many miles of pictures, the Court went to the Petit Trianon—the little palaces at the other end of the Park—the Great and Little Trianon, beloved of Marie Antoinette—and after going through them, and through their grounds, sat down to a grand *dejeuner* in the Great Trianon.

As the rumour of the coming spleadour of the night-fete at Versailles had caused the office of the Grand Chamberlain to be flooded with tens of thousands of letters entreating permission to witness it, the Emperor, seeing that it would be impossible to admit a few without disappointing the others, and unwilling to make the Parisians angry by excluding them altogether, determined that the grounds should be thrown entirely open, so that all who chose might enter. Accordingly, from two o'clock in the morning, the grounds were invaded by sightseers who kept pouring in from railways, in carriages, cabs, carts, &c., until every available spot was crammed to its utmost capacity. Soldiers were sprinkled everywhere about the ground, but the freest access was allowed to every part of them, and most striking was the scene presented by this shifting crowd, composed of all classes, filling the long stately avenues, the formal, but brilliant flower gardens, massed between the fantastically cut yew-trees, alternating with the marble vases along the terraces, bordering the pieces of water, sitting on the broad flight of marble steps, backed up against the leafy walls of the *charmilles*, or sorted on the green surface of the interminable lawn called "The Green Carpet," with its tower-ing background of secular elms, cut to the flatness and evenness of a wall to half their height, their upper boughs branching out all the more luxuriantly for the lopping off of those below, and forming a roof over the path at their foot.

After the *dejeuner*, the Court went through the grounds in about a dozen elegant open carriages and four, with outriders, opening a passage through the crowd. In the first carriage were the Empress, in a light summer gown and mantle and a charming pink bonnet, looking very pretty, and, no doubt, highly delighted to show herself, with the husband of her former sovereign seated on her left, she herself occupying the right hand corner of the back seat, the seat of honour, in right of which, as queen on a throne even more brilliant and powerful than that of the Spain of to-day. She held a white parasol in her beautiful little hand, gloved to perfection in pale cream-colour, and bowed incessantly, though not a single cheer was raised either for her or for her guest. The Parisians are so keen after spectacles that, if a *fete* could be given to the longtailed personage in black, they would turn out *en masse* to see it; but they would refrain from cheering His Subterranean Majesty; and on the same principle, they refrained from cheering the Queen of Spain. Spain is judged pretty correctly by the French; they like the Empress less for being a Spaniard; and were by no means pleased to see so much fuss being made about Queen Isabella's Consort. But as the fuss *was* being made, they were determined to see as much of it as possible.

The day was cloudy and louring, with occasional gleams of sun, and more frequent threats of rain. But a soaking downpour would not have driven the people away; and happily the day went over without rain. A gleam of sunshine happened to come out while the Court was driving to the various fountains, each of which began to play as the Imperial party approached it, and ceased as it drove away in order to economise the supply of water for the evening's display.

The King of Spain is anything but handsome or brilliant-looking, and the repugnance with which he inspired the wife so shamefully forced to marry him against her will is too well known to call for comment now. But he is very far from presenting the repulsive exterior generally ascribed to him. He looks sensible, quiet, and gentlemanly; but seems to have been *admirari* manner. The Emperor, in an English morning suit, of the colour just now most in vogue in London (a nondescript shade between pale gray and pale chocolate), coat buttoned up to his chin, sat opposite the Empress, with his usual impressive face and odd look of latent humour. The "Hope of France," in round, about and straw hat, tied with a blue ribband, half sat, half-stood, by his Imperial papa, slipping about on his seat, or out of it, occasionally pointing at something or other, and behaving much as any non-imperial eight-year-old would do under similar circumstances. The child has a good intelligent face, and is said to be both precocious and clever and kind-hearted, though possessing a most decided will of his own and tolerably magnificent sense of his own importance. The Emperor was constantly cheered as they passed, and occasionally touched his hat; and when a cheer was raised for the Prince Imperial, the little man gravely touched the brim of his speckled straw, in imitation of his sire.

When all the fountains had been visited, the cortége drove into one of the inner courts of the vast palace, disappearing from mortal eyes. The most resolute sight-seers remained at the points on which they had held their possession since the previous night, the other went into the town in search of dinner, not easily obtained, as the restaurants were all crammed, and most of them turning scores of hungry applicants away. The town now began to resound with the roll of equipages bringing the diplomatic and other guests invited to the dinner and the theatrical representation that was to follow it.

By eight o'clock the grounds, already partly lighted up, and again swarming with the dense well-behaved crowds of Paris, presented a most curious appearance. Thousands of soldiers armed with long poles, were hoisting myriads of orange coloured lamps of creased paper up into the walls of noble old elms, already alluded to, that hem in, on all hands, the vast garden terraces and long lawn of the central region of the grounds on either side of the portion visible from the palace windows; the whole of the paths, fountains, terraces, balustrades, leaf-walls and alleys, were bordered with rows of small white lights; the *facade* of the palace was outlined with a double row of jets of gas, the scores of enormous marble vases on the balustrades, and amongst the foliage and followers, were cleared of their geraniums, and filled with pitch; and the work of preparation was still going rapidly forward, two or three heavy showers threatened mischief, and greatly increased the weariness of waiting, but no one seemed to mind the rain. The front of the palace showed splendidly, with its vast suites of rooms covered with paintings and gilding, and glittering with scores of enormous lustres.

The appearance of the theatre, fitted up by 3,000 waxlights, the entire audience ablaze with orders and jewels, is said to have been "inconceivably splendid." The play chosen was Moliere's *Psyche*, written for "this special theatre, and in honour of one of Louis XIV.'s birthdays; and performed, thanks to the mechanical progress of our day, with ten times the splendour with which it was performed for the Grand Monarque."

At eleven o'clock, the windows of the great "Gallery of Mirrors" were seen to fill; and a rocket, let off from the central one, was the signal for a general burst of rockets and Roman candles. At this moment the Emperor, Empress, and King, followed by their guests, came very quickly down the central path of the upper terrace, kept clear by the soldiers (who held in the crowd with great difficulty), and took their stand on the top of the central steps, commanding a view of the whole wonderful scene. A second rocket was the signal for the lighting of the Bengal fires, produce cing effects so marvellous that the vast crowd, impatient for a more direct view, by a simultaneous movement, "carried" the long line of soldiers in a few seconds, and closed in upon the Court. The scene was now, as seen by your correspondent, from a point of the central steps only a few feet distant from the imperial party, so weird, so beautiful, so splendid, as really to defy description. Fancy the vast extent of those magnificent gardens, full of foliage, flowers, statuary and urns—the latter had burst into flames as the Imperial people came to the front a glow, with lights of every kind and colour, forming regular and most magnificent lines, the Bengal lights, now green, now red, now blue, forming back-grounds of coloured fire; the innumerable fountains, lighted by electric suns placed at the angles of the grand parterre, the blazing vases, the showers of stars and rockets going off from the central fountain at the bottom of the Grand Canal the whole scene as bright as day, and reflected in the pieces of artificial water far and near; the vast well-dressed crowd on all sides, the Court, with its splendid toggery massed on the topmost steps, the illuminated palace behind, and the walls of lantern laden elms, now red, now blue, now green, forming the frame-work of the whole! Suddenly the great pyrotechnic structure at the farther end of the Grand Canal and forming the centre of the wonderful fire-world about us, began to display its marvels. First came the Arms of France and Spain; then in exquisite fountain of fire, surrounded by smaller ones; then other changing devices; and, lastly, two magnificent sheaves, the first entirely of gold coloured fireworks, the last of Ruggieri's unrivalled rockets, of every colour of the rainbow, and seemingly composed of flowers made up of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, topazes, and emeralds, such as Aladdin might have gathered in the gnome-garden at the bottom of the magic steps he went down so bravely.

The delight of the crowd was testified by a series of enthusiastic shouts; all the beholders exclaiming in concert that they had never seen so wonderful a spectacle. When it was over, the soldiers opened a passage for the return of the Court to the palace, where a superb supper was laid out at scores of small tables in the splendid Gallery of Mirrors. The crowd, meantime, slowly dispersed, to reach Paris about the time the Court reached St. Cloud, that is to say, about two o'clock in the morning; Some idea may be formed of the lavish cost of the reception given to the King Consort from the fact that the splendid illuminations just described cost £12,000. Add to this sum the outlay in dinners, balls, the State visit to the opera, &c., and it will be evident that neither the Spanish princeling nor his royal wife has reason to be dissatisfied with the reception accorded him.

It appears that the little Prince Imperial, wishing to send a gift to Queen Isabella, but having spent (as usual) all his pocket money, gathered a beautiful rosebud and, taking it to the King, remarked, "I have nothing but this rose to send

decided when the season for working in the field is over.

7. The same principle should indeed be observed as to all temporary Establishments; they should be invariably utilised to the fullest extent possible, and, so far as is practicable, should be formed out of such portions of the permanent Establishment as can be relieved of their regular duties, in consequence of the employment of the temporary Establishments, and such temporary Establishments should moreover be kept within the smallest possible limits, and discharged as soon as their work is at end. In like manner no Revenue Survey Establishments which cannot be throughly utilised should be kept up, and care should be taken that questions of principle or policy connected with settlement operations are promptly disposed of, so that these operations shall in no case be impeded.

8. As regards permanent Establishments, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that reduction in some Districts and Provinces may be eventually effected by the consolidation of petty Treasuries,* as well as of those which render accounts direct to the Account Department. It is to be remembered that by this measure economy is effected, not only as regards the Establishments of the Treasuries themselves, but also in the number of Guards requisite. The details of this measure involve, however, so many and varied considerations, that His Excellency in Council will not at present do more than commend the subject particularly to the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations.

9. In those Provinces in which Government Revenue Establishments are maintained in the interior of Districts, it may be possible to effect some economy by the consolidation of these or the reduction of their Establishments, especially in cases where estates are large, and chiefly owned by wealthy proprietors, and when, in consequence, the actual collection of the revenue is effected with comparative ease.

10. The Governor General in Council is aware that objections may be urged to this measure on administrative grounds: no doubt there is force in such objections; but the Governor General in Council is inclined to believe that they are not unfrequently exaggerated.

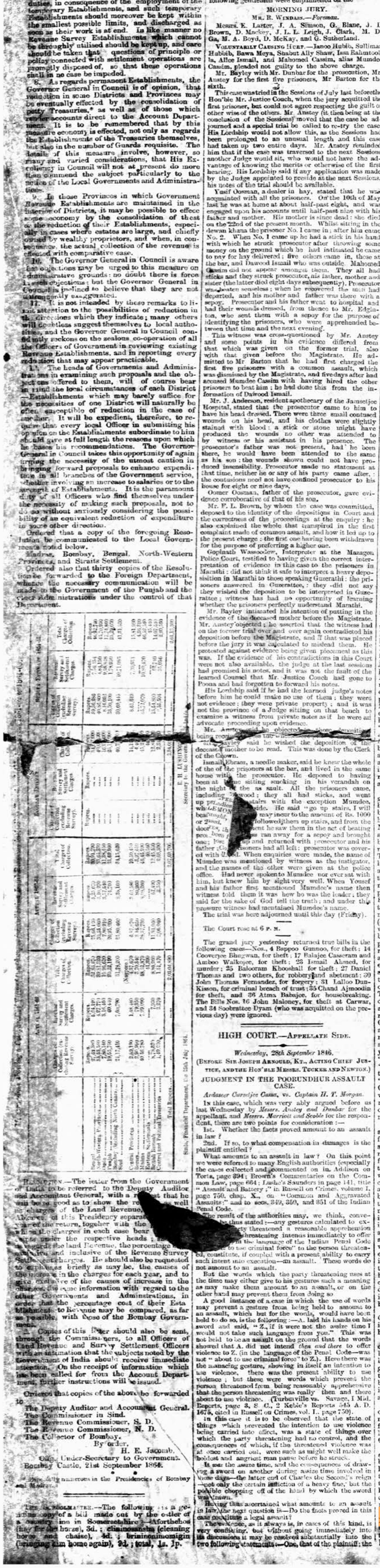
11. It is not intended by these remarks to limit attention to the possibilities of reduction in the service; many others will doubtless suggest themselves to local authorities, and the Governor General in Council confidently reckons on the zealous co-operation of all the Officers of Government in reviewing existing Revenue Establishments, and in reporting every reduction that may appear practicable.

12. The heads of Governments and Administrations in examining such proposals and the objects as offered to them, will of course bear in mind the local circumstances of each District —Establishments which may barely suffice for the necessities of one District will naturally be often susceptible of reduction in the case of another. It will be expedient, therefore, to require that every local Officer in submitting his opinion on the Establishments subordinate to him should give at full length the reasons upon which he bases his recommendations. The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of again urging the necessity of the utmost caution in bringing forward proposals to enhance expenditure in all branches of the Government service, whether involving an increase to salaries or to the strength of Establishments. It is the paramount duty of all Officers who find themselves under the necessity of making such proposals, not to do so without anxiously considering the possibility of an equivalent reduction of expenditure in some other direction.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments noted below.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Straits Settlement.

Ordered also that thirty copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department, whence the necessary communication will be made to the Government of the Punjab and the chief Administrations under the control of that Department.



RESOLUTION.—The letter from the Government of India to be referred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with a request that he will be good as to show the results as well as charges of the Land Revenue, [illegible] Abstract of this Presidency separately, [illegible] part of the return, together with the [illegible] all the charges in each case bear [illegible] under the respective heads; [illegible] as regards the Land Revenue, the percentage [illegible] and inclusive of the Revenue Survey Settlement charges. He should also be requested to explain as briefly as may be, the causes of the increase in the charges for each year, and to give exclusive of the causes of increase in the charges, the same information with regard to the other Governments and Administrations, in order that the percentage cost of their Establishment to Revenue may be compared, as far as possible, with those of the Bombay Government.

2. Copies of this Letter should also be sent, through the Commissioners, to all Officers of Land Revenue and Survey Settlement Officers with an intimation that the subjects noted by the Government of India should receive immediate attention. On the receipt of information which has been called for from the Account Department, further instructions will be issued.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to

The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
The Collector of Bombay.

By order,
H. E. Jacomb.
Offg. Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 21st September 1864.

* Especially numerous in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

TAX ON MOLESTERS.—The following is a genuine copy of a bill made out by the owner of a country inn in Somersetshire:—Afforthehos (hay for the horse), 3d.; chiminosnshs (cleaning horse and chaise), 4d.; brininonmomigin (bringing him home again), 2d.; total, 1s. 1p.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.
THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Fourth day, Thursday, 29th September 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. R. Windass.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. Latter, J. A. Simson, G. Blane, J. L. Brown, D. Mackey, J. L. L. Leigh, J. Clark, M. De Ga, M. A. Boyd, D. McKay, and G. Sutherland.

Voluntarily Causing Hurt.—Janoo Hubib, Sulliman Habbib, Bawa Meya, Shabut Ally Shaw, Issa Rahmtoolla, Allee Ismail, and Mahomed Cassim, alias Mumdee Cassim, pleaded not guilty to the above charge.

Mr. Bayley with Mr. Dunbar for the prosecution, Mr. Anstey for the first five prisoners, Mr Barton for the sixth.

This case was tried in the Sessions of July last before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, when the jury acquitted the first prisoner, but could not agree respecting the guilt or other wise of the others. Mr Anstey (it then being at the conclusion of the Sessions) moved that the case be adjourned and a special trial be called to re-try the case. His Lordship would not allow this, as the Sessions had been prolonged to an unusual length and this case had taken up two entire days. Mr. Anstey reminded him that if the case was traversed to the next Sessions another Judge would sit, who would not have the advantage of knowing the merits or otherwise of the first hearing. His Lordship said if any application was made by the Judge appointed to preside at the next Sessions, his notes of the trial should be available.

Yusif Oosman, a dealer in hay, stated that he was acquainted with all the prisoners. On the 10th of May last he was at home at about half-past eight, and was engaged upon his accounts until half-past nine with his father and mother. His mother is since dead: she died on the 22nd of the present month. Whilst sitting in the diwan khana the prisoner No. 1 came in; after him came No. 2. When No. 1 came up he had a stick in his hand with which he struck prosecutor after throwing some money on the ground which he had intimated he came to pay for hay delivered; five others came in, those at the bar, and Dawood Ismail who was outside. Mahomed Cassim did not appear amongst them. They all had sticks and they struck prosecutor, his father, mother and sister (the latter died eight days subsequently). Prosecutor was beaten senseless; when he recovered the men had departed, and his mother and father was there with a sepoy. Prosecutor and his father went to hospital and had their wounds dressed, from thence to Mr. Edgington, who sent them with a sepoy for the purpose of identifying the prisoners, who were apprehended between that time and the next evening.

This witness was cross-questioned by Mr. Anstey and some points in his evidence differed from that which was given on the former trial, also with that given before the Magistrate. He admitted to Mr Barton that he had first charged the first five prisoners with a common assault, which was dismissed by the Magistrate, and five days after had accused Mumdee Cassim of having hired the other prisoners to beat him; he had done this from the information of Dawood Ismail.

Mr. J. Anderson, resident apothecary of the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that the prosecutor came to him to have his head dressed. There were three small contused wounds on his head, and his clothes were slightly stained with blood: a stick or stone would have produced the wounds no other was attended to by witness or his assistant in his presence. The prosecutor's father was not present, had he been there, he would have been attended to the same as his son: the wounds shown could not have produced insensibility. Prosecutor made no statement at that time, neither he or any of his party came after. The contusions need not have confined prosecutor to his house for eight or nine days.

Oomer Oosman, father of the prosecutor, gave evidence corroborative of that of his son.

Mr. F. L. Brown, by whom the case was committed, deposed to the identity of the depositions in Court and the correctness of the proceedings at the enquiry: he also examined the whole that transpired in the first complaint made of common assault, and how it led up to the present charge: the first one having been withdrawn for the purpose of preferring a higher one.

Gopinath Wassoodew, Interpreter at the Mazagon Police Court, testified to having given the correct interpretation of evidence in this case on the evidence in Marathi: did not think it safe to interpret a heavy deposition in Marathi to those speaking Guzerathi: the prisoners answered in Guzerattee,: they did not say they wished the deposition to be interpreted in Guzerattee: witness has had no opportunity of learning whether the prisoners perfectly understand Marathi.

Mr. Bayley intimated his intention of putting in the evidence of the deceased mother before the Magistrate. Mr. Anstey objected; he asserted that the witness had on the former trial over and over again contradicted his deposition before the Magistrate, and if that was placed before the jury it was calculated to mislead them. He protested against evidence being given piecemeal as this was. If the evidence of his contradictions in this Court were not also available, the judge at the last sessions had promised his notes, and it was not the fault of the learned Counsel that Mr. Justice Couch had gone to Poona and had forgotten to forward his notes.

His Lordship said if he had the learned judge's notes before him he could make no use of them; they were not evidence: they were private property: and it was not the province of a Judge sitting on that bench to examine a witness from private notes as if he were an advocate proceeding upon evidence.

Mr. Anstey said he objected to those depositions being recorded as the witness was dead.

Mr. Bayley said he wished the deposition of the deceased mother to be read. This was done by the Clerk of the Crown.

Ismail Ebram, a needle maker, said he knew the whole of the of the prisoners at the bar, and lived in the same house with the prosecutor. He deposed to having been at home sitting smoking in his verandah on the night of the 8th of May last, when he heard an uproar, and went up prosecutor's staircase with the exception Mumdee, who was outside. He said "go up stairs, I will be [illegible]" and followed them up stairs, and from the door[illegible] saw them in the act of beating prosecutor; [illegible] ran away for a sepoy and brought one; [illegible] up and returned with prosecutor and his father; [illegible] prisoners had all left: prosecutor was covered with blood. When enquiries were made, the name of Mumdee was mentioned by witness as the instigator, and the names of the other were given at the police office. Had never spoken to Mumdee nor ever sat with him, but knew him by sight very well. When Yousef and his father first mentioned Mumdee's name then witness told them it was how he was the leader; they said for the sake of God tell the truth; and under the pressure witness had mentioned Mumdee's name.

The trial was here adjourned until this day (Friday).

The Court rose at 6 p. m.

The grand jury yesterday returned true bills in the following cases—Nos., 4 Bappoo Gunnoo, for theft: 14 Cooverjee Bhugwan, for theft; 17 Balajee Casseram and Amboo Walkojee, for theft: 23 Pandoo Ahmed, for murder; 25 Baloram Khooshall for theft; 27 Daniel Thomas and two others, for robbery and abetment; 30 John Thomas Fernandez, for forgery; 31 Lalloo Dun-Kisson, for criminal breach of trust; 35 Chand Ajmoodin for theft, and 36 Atma Babajee, for housebreaking. The bills Nos. 16 John Maloney, for theft at Carwar, and 34 Soobratee Dyam (who was acquitted on the previous day) were ignored.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 28th September 1846.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt., Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Tucker and Newton.)

JUDGMENT IN THE POORUNDHUR ASSAULT CASE.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, vs. Captain H. T. Morgan.

In this case, which was very ably argued before us last Wednesday by *Messrs. Anstey and Dunbar* for the appellant, and *Messrs. Marriott and Scoble* for the respondent, there are two points for consideration:—

1st. Whether the facts proved amount to an assault in law?

2nd. If so, to what compensation in damages is the plaintiff entitled?

What amounts to an assault in law? On this point we were referred to many English authorities (especially the cases collected and commented on in Addison on Torts, page 204; Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, page 664; Lusha's Saunders in page 141, title "Assault and Battery;" in Russell on Crimes, volume I, page 750, chap. X., on "Common and Aggravated Assaults:" and to secs. 349, 350, and 351 of the Indian Penal Code.

The result of the authorities may, we think, conveniently be thus stated:—any gestures calculated to excite in the mind of the party threatened a reasonable apprehension that the party threatening intends immediately to offer violence to his person, as in the language of the Indian Penal Code [illegible] to use criminal force" to the person threatened, constitute, if coupled with a present ability to carry such intent into execution—an assault. These words do not amount to an assault.

But the words which the party threatening uses at the time may either give to his gestures such a meaning as may make them amount to an assault, or on the other hand may prevent them from doing so.

A good instance of a case in which the use of words may prevent a gesture from being held to amount to an assault, which but for the words, would have been held to do so, is the following:—A. laid his hands on his sword and said, "Z, if it were not the present time I would not take such language from you." This was not held to be an assault on the ground that the words showed that A. did not intend *then and there* to offer violence to Z. (in the language of the Penal Code—was not "about to use criminal force" to Z). Here there was the menacing gesture, showing in itself an intention to use violence, there was the present ability to use violence; but these were words which prevent the person threatened from being reasonably apprehensive that the person threatening was really there and there about to use violence. (Turbunville vs. Savage, 1 Mod. Reports, page 3, S. C., 2 Keble's Reports 545 A. D. 1675, cited in Russell on Crimes, vol. I., page 750).

In this case it is to be observed that the state of things which prevented the intention to use violence being carried into effect, was a state of things over which the party threatening had no control, and the consequences of which, if the threatened violence was at once carried out, were such as might well make the boldest and angriest man pause before he struck.

It was the same time, and the consequences of drawing a sword on another during assize time involved in those days—the latter end of Charles the Second's reign—not only the certain infliction of a heavy fine, but the possible chopping off of the hand by which the sword was drawn.

Having thus ascertained what amounts to an assault in law, the next question is—Do the facts proved in this case constitute a legal assault?

The evidence, as it always is, in cases of this kind, is very conflicting, but without going immediately into its discussions it may be resolved substantially into the two following statements:—One, that of the plaintiff; the other, that of the defendant. The plaintiff's version is that the defendant in a violent state of anger came running out of his compound after him with a stick in his right hand, that on coming up with him, the defendant flourishing his stick within six inches of his face and making a copious use of bad language, three times threatened that "if he (the plaintiff) was any more impertinent, (or more idiomatically) gave him any more of his impertinence, he (the defendant) would strike him; and the plaintiff swears that at the time he fully believed that the defendant was about to strike him.

The defendant admits the anger; admits (and in a form far more aggravated than the plaintiff had represented it) the bad language and its reflection; but in other respects disagrees with the plaintiff. He admits that when he ran out of his compound he had the stick in his right hand, but that as he ran, seeing what a miserable little pony man the plaintiff was, and fearing lest he might be tempted to use the stick on him if he continued to hold it in his right hand, he shifted it from his right to his left. On getting up to the plaintiff he admits that he gesticulated with his raised right hand unclenched within six inches of the plaintiff's face, but swears that he had no present intention of striking him, and merely used his right hand in gesticulation for the sake of emphasis. He also swears that the words he used to the plaintiff were not that he would strike him if he continued his impertinence, but that, "if he were not such a miserable little snob, or brute—he forgets which—he would knock his head off his shoulders.

Now, whether it were his stick or his unclenched right hand that the defendant held uplifted within six inches of the plaintiff's face is a point which, though it may bear on the question of damages, has no bearing on the question of assault—for a blow with an unclenched hand would have the *same legal quality* (though not quantity) of violence or criminal force as a blow with a stick. Neither are the defendant's declarations that he never meant to strike the pattitf, and that he moved his right hand merely to gave emphasis to the words to be attended to. The point to be considered is, what must the plaintiff have reasonably apprehended from the gestures and abusive language which the defendant admits. And this we consider there can be no reasonable doubt, if a man in a towering passion comes running towards another with his hand, although unclenched, flourished within six inches of his face, the reasonable apprehension of the person threatened must be that the person threatening is about to use violence to him.

The only question is whether, "if either on the plaintiff's version of it, or on the defendant's, makes any real difference in the case, and tends to show that the plaintiff could not have reasonably apprehended that the defendant was then and there about to use criminal force.

Take the defendant's version, "If you were not such a miserable snob (or brute), I would kick your head off your shoulders." Was that language such as to lead the plaintiff to apprehend that he had no reason to dread immediate violence?

We think not: how was the plaintiff to tell at what moment the increasing irritation of this violently angry man might not surmount his restraining feeling of contempt and bring down the uplifted hand on his head.

Take again the plaintiff's version. "If you will give me any more impertinence I will strike you." Here again how was the plaintiff to know what a violently incensed man might or might not regard as impertinence?—a look, a gesture, a word, even silence, might be construed as such, the condition of the threat would be held fulfilled and the momentarily suspended violence would become actual criminal force.

On these grounds, and because we think that in interpreting law it is better to go on grounds of plain good sense, than on any subtleties or refinements, we have come to the conclusion that the circumstance of this case are such as to show that the plaintiff, at the time of the acts complained of, had reasonable ground to apprehend that the defendant was "about to use criminal force to him" and that therefore the acts complained of amount in law to an assault.

Having thus come to the conclusion that there was an assault in law, the next question is, what amount of damages is the plaintiff entitled as compensation for the injury he has sustained in his feelings or reputation by reason of such assault, for it is not alleged, nor has it been pretended, that he has been a sufferer in person, health, or property.

In order to estimate we must go rapidly through the leading facts of the case.

As Mr. Scobb well put it in his clever speech for the defendant this little drama of litigation resolves itself into three Acts.

The first portion of the narrative runs shortly thus:—Captain Morgan, the Commandant of the Fort of Poorundhur, in uniform, is walking with his wife and another officer in the narrow road of Poorundhur (nine feet wide says the plaintiff; fourteen feet wide says the Captain) or is just about reaching the gate of his own compound when the walking party is overtaken by Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, a young Parsee gentleman, of very limited skill as a rider, mounted on a pony, the first indication of whose close approach by its putting its foot on the skirt of Mrs. Morgan's dress. The lady, thus suddenly checked, looks round and sees the pony's nose close on her shoulder. Naturally alarmed she exclaims "good gracious!" at which the Captain turns too, and [illegible] expression of apology or regret from the young Parsee gentleman for the alarm he had caused the lady, aims a blow with his stick at the pony, calls the rider "a damned cad," and asks him "what he means by riding over ladies in that way." The young gentleman makes no reply, the pony canters on, the Captain, his wife, and friend turn into their compound.

Then comes Act the second. Before they had gone many paces up the walk, the plaintiff and his friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who had been walking behind at some little distance and had not witnessed the assault of Wadia's pony on Mrs. Morgan's dress or shoulder, but who had seen the Captain aim a blow at the pony and heard him speak in a loud angry tone to the rider, came up to the gate of the compound. The plaintiff, a gentleman who has been in England, who was at that time in English costume, and who seems to admire some points at least of the English character, determined as he said "to make Wadia's quarrel his own, it being his duty protect the weaker party as he had seen done in England by Englishmen," cried out to the Captain, either as he (the plaintiff) states "what is the matter," or as the Captain more probably states (considering the nature of the answer), "What was that you said (to Wadia)—perhaps you will be good enough to repeat it.' "Certainly," replies the Captain (whose evidence it may be here remarked, once for all, was given most frankly and in such a manner as to make the case, especially as to bad language, as strong as possible against himself:" certainly; if that man on the pony is a friend of yours he must be a damned cad or he would not ride over ladies in that manner." The plaintiff without taking the smallest notice of the alleged imputation that a lady had been annoyed by his protege's awkward riding, but resenting the rough and angry tone in which the Captain addressed himself, said, as he himself admits ironically, "you might have been a little more polite," to which his friend added "you should have been more gentlemanly." "Damn you and your politeness," rejoined the Captain, "why you are as great a cad as your friend." "Thank you," returned the plaintiff in a sarcastic tone, "much obliged." "very polite indeed," "that improves the English character," or as Captain Morgan and his witnesses state it, (a version we do not feel inclined to accept, for it is more probable we think that the plaintiff's tone of irony was maintained throughout) "you are not worthy the name of an Englishman."

So ends the second stage of the business, and the final Act begins. The plaintiff proceeds a few paces up the road, the Captain and his friend see the lady to the bungalow and then comes running out in pursuit of the plaintiff and his friend. We think there can be very little doubt that when the Captain (whose anger had been wrought up to boiling point by the plaintiff's calmly insolent sarcasms) just began running after the plaintiff and his friend, he in all probability intended to give the former a sound thrashing with his stick. We are also of opinion that on the way he thought better of it, and that there is nothing improbable in his statement, that as he ran he shifted his stick from his right hand to his left in order to hold the stick more at command, to strike with it. Then on his coming up to the plaintiff ensued, what we have already held to amount in law to an assault; thrice he threatened the plaintiff with unlifted hand unclenched hand, thrice he told him, in language deplorable coarse and ungentlemanly that he was "a damned cad, a damned cad, a damned cad," adding "there! is that enough for you? perhaps you would like it a little oftener."

This is taken from the frank admission of the Captain himself and far exceeds in violence and indefeasible coarseness anything alleged against him by the plaintiff or his witnesses.

It is no doubt very much to regretted that an officer and a gentleman should have so entirely lost self-control, and have given way to the violence of his feelings with such coarseness of language. The fact, too, that he was Commandant of the station no doubt makes it doubly deplorable—a man, the very function of whose office it is to control others, should of course set an example of self-control.

All this is very true; but as administrators of the law, bound to make just allowance (though not a hair's breadth more than just allowance) for the infirmities of human nature, we must not leave out of sight the amount of provocation that Captain Morgan had received.

The very fact that he was Commandant of the station, though on the one hand, it bound him to be more carefully observant of the decorums of life, yet, on the other hand, undoubtedly tended to increase his indignation at any violation of the respect which in his capacity of Commandant he might fairly and reasonably consider to be his due form at temporary sojourners at the station under his command.

As to the unmannerly proceeding of giving Mr. Hormusjee Wadia (who [illegible] quarrel the plaintiff has espoused), few things could be more irritating; an awkward rider coming close up behind your wife without a word of warning, allows his pony to put his foot on her dress and his head over her shoulder, and on being told of what had done passes on without a word of apology.

His friend comes up in the character of a champion of the unprotected, and with equal apparent ignorance knows any apology is due to the lady for the annoyance to which she has been exposed, and of which he is also informed, he replies in a series of ironical and irritating remarks (of a nature precisely calculated to make an already angry man entirely lose all self-control).

That the sarcastic words were pronounced with a sarcastic and irritating tone and demeanour we cannot feel any reasonable doubt: the words themselves were such that they could scarcely have been pronounced otherwise than in an irritating manner: they were words expressive of the speaker's sense that, that was polite which he must have felt to be the reverse; that he was much obliged for that which in reality he must have bitterly resented; that the English character was improved by that which he must have considered to constitute one of its gravest blemishes.

The plaintiff had a perfect right to respond to coarse and vulgar language by quiet and concentrated sarcasm in the courteous tone carried on between himself and the defendant it is highly probable that he inflicted more pain than he suffered, or at least as much; but having enjoyed this advantage, or at all events this equality, in his altercation with the defendant, it is clear that he cannot demand substantial damages in respect to injury done to his feelings by insulting expressions and insulting gestures which were aggravated, if not provoked by his own irritating demeanour after he had voluntarily interfered in a quarrel which was not originally his own.

As to the injury which he says he has sustained in his character, by reason of the defendant's conduct, we really cannot see that he has sustained any at all. On the contrary he is fairly entitled to the credit (the value which his residence in England and his apparent adoption of English views as to the point of honor in conduct will have taught him to appreciate) of having behaved with some show of spirit in the whole affair. His character has certainly received no injury by any thing connected with the assault complained of, which entitles him to claim substantial damages in any court of law.

There is one other point as to damages which it is necessary to notice. The Commandant, it is alleged, the day after the affray, on the plaintiff refusing to apologize for the disrespect he had been guilty of, forthwith banished the plaintiff from the station and compelled him to return to the plains by an inconvenient road. It is stated that by military law the Commandant was justified in doing what he did; but whether this be so or not, and whatever the character of the proceeding in question may have been (as to which not having any evidence before us, we desire to express no opinion) it is sufficient to say that it formed no part of plaintiff's present complaint; it is in technical language no portion of his cause of action; it took place after all the wrongs which form the specific subject of the plaintiff's present suit had been completed, and it was founded on a state of things which was distinct and separate from the circumstances of the assault viz, on the plaintiff's subsequent refusal to apologize.

This being so we think the Judge perfectly right in rejecting all evidence as to the alleged subsequent banishment from the station for the sole purpose for which it was tendered viz., for the purpose of aggravating the damages in this action in which the plaintiff can only seek compensation for the specific wrongs alleged in his plaint.

Upon the whole of the case we think that the plaintiff, though entitled to a decree in his favour on the grounds that the circumstances proved amount in law to an assault, is only entitled to nominal damages.

We therefore reverse the decree of the Judge and give a decree for plaintiff with nominal damages of one Rupee. Costs throughout to be borne by each party proportionately to the amount awarded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REFUTATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In the report of a speech made by Mr. Barrister Barton in defence of one Jeffries, which appeared in your issue of this day, he threw out a broad insinuation—an insinuation as malicious as it is contemptible. I should very much like to know what the following sentence means: "it was a rough and tumble, a drunken row between a lot of drunken Portuguese, &c." How is it possible that language of this nature can be borne by the Portuguese community? Did the learned counsel intend to edify the gentleman of the jury by insulting others? Or was the Mr. Editor, a rhetorical flower of speech which fell from his eloquent lips? If so, Billingsgate must have been the College where this limb of the law, whose loquacity may be worth more than the depth of his juridical knowledge, received his instructions. Did he mean to assert that the major part of the Portuguese are drunkards? If he not aware that the "Strangers' Home" has been erected by the voluntary contributions of a generous public for the purpose of succouring and reclaiming vagrant and drunken Europeans? Do not the chronicles of the Police Office afford sufficient and conclusive evidence to demonstrate that the majority of drunkards are found in the European community? And, nevertheless, we never heard of any Barrister impressing the character of the English, Scotch, or Irish in a Court of Justice by such expressions as "a lot of drunken Englishmen, &c." I don't for a moment question that there are in the Portuguese community a few, very few, who may be styled "drunkards," but should their faults be fathered on the whole body of the community? And pray, are there no such characters among the Europeans, the class to which the learned counsel belongs? Let any one pass a single night through the crowded streets of Dhobee Talao and Duncan Road, and he will behold a scene which every impartial man not impervious to truth and justice will, and must, deem a triumphant and complete refutation of the malicious and slanderous insinuation which escaped the eloquent lips of a Barrister-at-Law and Her Majesty's Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay! Oh! Shame! Trusting you will give this a corner.—I am, &c.,

J. H. S.

29th September.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We learn from Arrah that the Soane river had suddenly risen so considerably as to overflow its banks and place the whole country up to Arrah, in some places many feet, under water. Much damage has been done. The Cantonment escaped because the Ganges, being low, was prepared to receive and carry off the water. The letter before us says:—

"The flood first commenced in the Soane on the night of the 12th, rising to about nineteen feet six inches; a flood commenced here on the following night, and the next morning was running a sluice into the East of the town towards the Ganges through the Ganges nullah; the water soon partially subsided, but returned with redoubled force on the 15th and 16th, the Soane being then a foot higher. The great Soane bridge and all the railway works have stood the test well. Such a flood has not been known for the last twenty years."

We cannot account for this sudden overflow, and would like to hear further on the subject.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 22.

PUNJAB.

On the afternoon of the 7th September, while Messrs. Nixon and Pithouse[illegible], two of the clerks at Dhurmsala, were walking down the Mc'Leod bazaar, a Cashmeeree tailor named Fuqueera, suddenly rushed up with a heavy knotted stick and struck Mr. Nixon a severe blow on his leg. He then struck at him again, but the blow was warded of by Mr. Nixon's umbrella, and he was seized before he could do any further mischief. The general impression seems to be that he would have murdered Mr. Nixon if he had not been seized in time.

On enquiry, it appeared that he had been waiting in the bazaar for some time, evidently with this purpose, as he had put the stick against a wall in a convenient position.

The man denied that he had any intention to kill Mr. Nixon, but stated that he intended to do him an injury, as Mr. N.'s family had given him a bad name when he was a tailor at Jullundhur. Mr. N. stated that he had never seen or heard of the man before, though he had been since told that when the tailor had been dismissed from his former place, Mrs. Nixon had aided the lady who had dismissed him in obtaining a substitute for him. The accused was tried by Captain Young for attempt at murder, and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 21.

CABOOL

4th September.—Letters were this day ordered, by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, to be written and sent to Sirdars Mohamed Ibraheem Khan, Ismael Khan, and Shahmurd Khan the Hakim of Jellalabad, telling them how Sirdar Ufzul Khan was taken prisoner by the Ameer. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan also wrote to his brother Mohamed Ameen Khan on the subject.

At noon a new letter was received from Poorkistan to the following effect:—

"After Sirdar Ufzul Khan was taken prisoner, the Ameer sent letters to all the Oozbeck chiefs in Toorkistan, requesting them to come to his camp to receive khillats and instructions about the new arrangement he was about to make. Accordingly some Chiefs waited on the Ameer, received their khillats, and promised to make Ubdoolrahman Khan a prisoner."

5th September.—Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's servant arrived here to-day with letters for his family. He said that Mohamed Auzim Khan was very badly off in Rawul Pindee, and that nothing had as yet been done for him by the British authorities.

About two o'clock Suffur Hazara, a servant of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, arrived from Tashkurghan, and delivered a letter from the Ameer to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan. On the Sirdar enquiring from Suffur as to how things were going on in Toorkistan, he gave the following information:—

"I was in Tukhtabool, when Mohamed Hussan Khan with the Ameer's letter went to that place, and Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, asked five days to give a decided reply. When five days were over, Ubdoolrahman's troops commenced showing disaffection, and on the seventh day at twelve they openly mutinied. The Jazailchees were the first who began to plunder the city of Tukhta Bool, and then all the other troops rushed into the fort and plundered all the treasure and valuable property, such as shawls, cloaks, arms and horses, of Sirdar Ufzul Khan. The soldiery of Ufzul Khan then took Ubdoolrahman Khan prisoner, and sent him to Tashkurghan to the Ameer. No sooner was the Ameer informed of this than he ordered Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan to go to Tukhta Bool and take charge of Ufzul Khan's family and his property. By the time Wully Mohamed Khan reached Tukhta Bool every thing had been plundered in the fort, but the family of the Sirdar was quite safe. Wully Mohamed Khan took charge of the family, and reported to the Ameer how the troops of Ufzul Khan had behaved towards Ubdoolrahman Khan."—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 22.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA BY THE NIAGARA.

(*From the Liverpool Daily Courier.*)

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.

The most erroneous statements have been circulated with regard to the seizure of the Georgia by the Niagara. These errors have been promulgated by Federal agents and sympathisers, evidently for the purpose of allaying the excitement which the outrage has occasioned, and, if possible, to prejudice in the public mind the position of her owner, Mr. Edward Bates. The perfect good faith and candour with which Mr. Bates has acted with reference to the Georgia is the best answer to these misstatements. The more fully the facts become known the more unwarrantable will appear the seizure of the vessel; and it is, no doubt, the knowledge of this circumstance that has prompted the circulation of the errors in question. It has been asserted in some quarters that the seizure was made with the cognisance and sanction of the British Government. This is simply untrue. The commander of the Niagara has acted solely on his own responsibility, and in accordance with the orders of his Government. It has also been alleged that Mr. Bates was not a *bona fide* purchaser, and that the vessel was still intended for the Confederate service. These statements, *cum multis aliis*, are likewise mere fiction.

But it is needless to go through all the specious misrepresentations. They will be best refuted by a simple and unvarnished narrative of facts. Mr. Bates has nothing to conceal as to his connexion with the Georgia, because all his dealings with her have been characterised by the same rectitude and frankness which have raised him to the first rank amongst Liverpool shipowners. He is well known to have scrupulously avoided any partisanship in the American war, and has never had the slightest interest in the blockade business. To suggest that he intended to use the Georgia for the benefit of the Confederates is contrary to both fact and experience. When she seized she was on a peaceful mission, fitted out as an ordinary merchantman. She bore the British flag and was registered at an English custom-house, and was therefore entitled to all the privileges of a neutral trader.

The history of the Georgia since she came into the Mersey may be told with the utmost candour, and is briefly this:—As she had ceased to be useful as a man-of-war, she was offered for sale by the Confederate Government, who had previously disarmed her and removed all warlike weapons and stores. Having entered into negotiations for her purchase, Mr. Bates communicated with the Custom-house authorities as to the manner in which they would regard the vessel. Mr. Price Edwards, the collector, acting on instructions received from London, informed Mr. Bates that he would be able to obtain a register for the vessel when he applied for it. Upon this assurance and Mr. Bates would have had nothing to do with the vessel unless he was assured that she would be registered as a British ship—the purchase was completed on the 2nd of June last; the necessary formalities were gone through to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and the Georgia was accordingly registered on the 30th of June as a British ship, in the name of Mr. Bates.

The new owner had therefore taken all proper precautions to see that his title was indisputable, and careful scrutiny left no ground to suppose that the slightest difficulty would occur. Negotiations were then entered into between Mr. Bates and the representatives in England of the Portuguese Government, who were desirous of engaging a steamer to proceed to Lisbon and thence to the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast of Africa. These negotiations resulted in the engagement of the Georgia upon terms which are explained in the charter-party. We have seen the original charter-party, dated the 28th July, and may thus summarise its chief clauses:—

The agreement is between Edward Bates owner of the good screw-steamship called the Georgia, of 648 tons gross register and 200 horse-power; and F. J. Van Zeller, Esq., on behalf of the Portuguese Government. It provides that "the said vessel or steamer, being tight, staunch, and strong, and in every way fitted for the voyage or service, with the full complement of officers, seamen, engineers, and firemen, adapted to a merchant steamer of her class and tonnage, shall be placed under the directions of the said charterer or merchant, or his assigns, to be by him or them employed for the conveyance of lawful merchandise, except sugar, molasses, or any article injurious to an iron ship—of course twenty tons each of sugar and molasses or any quantity of copper the ship can carry is not objected to—as follows:—*From Liverpool to Lisbon, and from thence to Cape de Verde, Principe, S. Thome, Vangella, Loando, Massamada, Ambriz,* and return to Lisbon, calling at the above ports on the return to Lisbon." There are the usual stipulations as to hire and management, and the agreement proceeds:—"The vessel to be consigned to the Companhia Luzitania at Lisbon, and to their agents at all the ports of call, free of commission or charges of whatsoever kind, owners taking down bulkheads in after-cabin, except last; making saloon an open one; berths in 'tween decks aft to be taken down by owners, and the charterers allowed the use of material forming same to put up berths for twenty second-class passengers; after-cabins to be properly painted a light colour; vessel to be ready for delivery to charterers on or before the first of August next, or sooner if ready; the coal bunkers in the hold available for cargo if required." The charter-party also sets forth that it is "distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that the owner does not provide any servants, stewards, or any other party to wait upon the passengers or any one connected with the charterers," and that the "owner only provides provisions and water for his own crew: passengers or their servants or followers are to be found in everything eatable or drinkable, or in any other way (save as specified to the contrary), by the charterers."

This document on the face of it indicates an ordinary mercantile transaction, and is the strongest refutation of the allegation that Mr. Bates was engaged in any doubtful enterprise, in which the Portuguese Government was made a decoy duck. In fulfilment of the charter-party the vessel was got ready for sea, and took on board 434 tons of coal belonging to the Portuguese Government. This was the only cargo embarked, and Mr. Bates had nothing of his own on board except the usual ship stores and provisions for the crew. The Georgia's name was never changed, as there was not the least desire to conceal her original character, and she was registered as the British ship "Georgia." She was placed under the command of Captain Widdycombe, and her crew were shipped for a commercial voyage in the usual course of business. It is said that Captain Widdycombe is an old blockade runner. This is a gross misrepresentation. For the last sixteen years he has been in the uninterrupted employment of Mr. Bates, and exclusively engaged in trading between the Mersey and India and China.

The Georgia was ready to sail on the 5th, and the circumstances attending her detention are generally known. But the official correspondence between Mr. Bates and the Portuguese authorities throws considerable light on the manner in which the former regarded the threatening attitude of the Niagara on her visit to the Mersey. So convinced was he that the Federal frigate would not dare to seize a British merchantman, that he characterised the report as "old women's talk," and professed his readiness to send the ship to sea notwithstanding the threats of the Federal cruiser. (In accordance with this determination, Mr. Bates—who had full confidence in the power and will of Great Britain to support her authority over her own mercantile marine—did actually despatch the vessel as soon as he had the orders of the Portuguese Consul-General to that effect. The following communications speak for themselves, and may be relied upon as genuine, as we copy from the *originals*, which have been placed at our service without reserve:—

Liverpool, Aug. 5, 1864.

Mr. E. Bates, Liverpool.

Sir,—I have received instructions from my Minister in London to detain the Georgia (s.s.) until further orders.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Alvaro Carneiro Geraldes,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

[Telegram.]

From Van Zeller, Consul General, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford-place, Liverpool.

6/8/64.

I have just heard from Liverpool. Niagara waiting to capture Georgia outside English waters. If you are afraid I will cancel

Avec de meilleurs droits aussis femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de gros droits jamais femme n'etoit belle."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs o digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	₹50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On demand	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	.....		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 day's sight. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore Penang, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits repayable at demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For a Fixed Deposit for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" 9 " " ... 5 "

" 6 " " ... 4 "

" 3 " " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on terms at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or on selling or paying the proceeds of such sale or paying a Dividend, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM GROTRIAN, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LOUISE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FREDERICK CASSCHRIDG, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	.....	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed on balances—

On Current Accounts ..... per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor Rs. 10,000, unless by special agreement.

AGENCIES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £200,000

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWLEY, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wigram & Co.)
LL.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
FREDERICK CARPENTER, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cornwell & Co., London, and Cornwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London and late of Messrs. Aspinall and Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

Principal Manager—Henry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

AGENCY AND PROMOTION IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
GOMANJI JAMASJEE, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" do. do.	.....	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" do. do.	.....	2s. 0½d.	do.
" do. do.	.....	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
1 month's do.	.....	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
On demand	.....	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 day's sight. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore Penang, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits repayable at demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For a Fixed Deposit for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" 9 " " ... 5 "

" 6 " " ... 4 "

" 3 " " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on terms at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or on selling or paying the proceeds of such sale or paying a Dividend, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM GROTRIAN, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LOUISE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FREDERICK CASSCHRIDG, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
On demand	.....	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed on balances—

On Current Accounts ..... per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor Rs. 10,000, unless by special agreement.

AGENCIES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHONE PERCIVER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUNCAN J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. ROSOGARCHI, Esq.
STIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PESTONJEE HOMABJEE.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	... ...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	... ...	2s.	0d. do.
Two "	... ...	1s. 11½d.	do.
One "	... ...	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6	per ct. per annum.
Do.	9 do. do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6 do. do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4 do. do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	2 do. do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the English or Indian Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the bank subject to 3 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest realized by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without cost charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	4 " "
Do.	12	do.	5 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills	London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted hence in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted hence by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission. Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th Aug. 1864. EDWIN BEYCROFT, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

RESERVE FUND, £2,00,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq.	WM. MAGNAGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay—Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..... at	2s. 0⅝d.	"
3 do.	..... at	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	..... at	2s. 0⅜d.	"
1 do.	..... at	2s. 0⅜d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	..... at	2s.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. ARJEES, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Curseejee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roger, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGOREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTTAMDASS, Esq.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—Messrs. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. on Demand 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Scotland and Ireland 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank's making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and Colmo.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 5 " "
" " 12 " " 6 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe keeping free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ " "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ¼ " "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Act XIX of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLIE, Esq. *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SERJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann
Do. 6 do. do. do. 6½ do.
Do. 3 do. do. do. 6 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per et.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 8,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA, Esq.
DORABJEE MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
NOWROJEE MANEKJEE WADIA, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, Esq.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.
DADABHOY MANEKJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANEKJEE WADIA, Esq.
PETITCES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARDESE HOSIES, Esq. (of Messrs. Rouinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	.....	2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do. do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
1 do. do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On demand	.....	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to the person being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise agreed for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal		4	per cent. per annum.
6	" " "	5	" "
12	" " "	6	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Caleutta, Agencies in connection with the same.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ... at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per rupee.
" ... 4 "		2s.	0¾d. "
" ... 3 "		2s.	0⅝d. "
" ... 2 "		2s.	0½d. "
" ... 1 "		2s.	0⅜d. "
" on demand		2s.	0⅜d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0¼d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:—

Deposits at 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	5,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Ellis, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	R. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Rankon, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—JAMES HARTLEY, and Co, Manager.—*Established* 1843.—The undersigned is authorized to accept Risks at current rates by all first-class Steamers.

For terms, &c. Apply to

ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s office, 31st August 1854.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	302,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	292,502	19	11
Do. do.	1862	340,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participations in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ... Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ..... London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., ... London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ..... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ..... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ..... Bolton.
Wm. Dalgleish, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Kenneth Downie, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ..... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, ... London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ..... Glasgow.
Wilham Hind, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
George B. Kerford, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ..... London.
Peter M'Fiagan, Esq. ..... Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. ..... London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ..... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ..